UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/219
S/1997/510
2 July 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Item 20 (b) of the preliminary list*
STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 1 July 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (annex I), the Moscow Declaration by the President of Tajikistan, E. S. Rakhmonov, the leader of the United Tajik Opposition, S. A. Nuri, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, G. D. Merrem, (annex II) and the Protocol of Mutual Understanding between the President of Tajikistan, E. S. Rakhmonov, and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition, S. A. Nuri (annex III), all signed in Moscow on 27 June 1997.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its attachments circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 20 (b) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. LAVROV

* A/52/50.

Annex I

General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan, signed in Moscow on 27 June 1997

For the purposes of achieving peace and national accord in Tajikistan and overcoming the consequences of the civil war, inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation have been conducted from April 1994 up until the present time under the auspices of the United Nations. In the course of eight rounds of talks between delegations of the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition, hereinafter referred to as the Parties, six meetings between the President of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition, and also three rounds of consultations between the delegations of the Parties, which took place in Almaty, Ashgabat, Bishkek, Islamabad, Kabul, Meshkhed (Islamic Republic of Iran), Moscow, Tehran and Khusdekh (Afghanistan), protocols were agreed and signed which, together with the present document, constitute the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (the General Agreement). It includes the following documents:

- the Protocol on the fundamental principles for establishing peace and national accord in Tajikistan of 17 August 1995 (annex I);*[1]

- the Protocol on political questions of 18 May 1997 (annex II)[2] and the related Agreement between the President of Tajikistan, Emomali Sharipovich Rakhmonov, and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition, Said Abdullo Nuri, on the results of the meeting held in Moscow on 23 December 1996 (annex III);[3] the Protocol on the main functions and powers of the Commission on National Reconciliation of 23 December 1996 (annex IV);[4] the Statute of the Commission on National Reconciliation, of 21 February 1997 (annex V);[5] the Additional Protocol to the Protocol on the main functions and powers of the Commission on National Reconciliation, of 21 February 1997 (annex VI);[6]

- the Protocol on military issues (annex VII);[7]

- the Protocol on refugees of 13 January 1997 (annex VIII);[8]

- the Protocol on the guarantees of implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan, of 28 May 1997 (annex IX).[9]

The President of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition have agreed that the signing of the present General Agreement marks the beginning of the phase of full and interconnected implementation of the agreements reached, which will put an end once and for all to the fratricidal conflict in Tajikistan, ensure mutual forgiveness and amnesty, return the

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* These annexes, containing earlier agreements, have not been included here (see the relevant Security Council documents).

refugees to their homes, and create the conditions for the democratic development of society, the holding of free elections and the restoration of the country's economy destroyed by the many years of conflict. The highest national priorities of the country are peace and the national unity of all nationals of Tajikistan, regardless of their ethnic origin, political orientation, religion or regional affiliation.

The President of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition have agreed to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide assistance and cooperation in the comprehensive implementation of the General Agreement. They have also agreed to request the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Governments of the guarantor States to provide cooperation in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the General Agreement.

The President of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition have agreed to register the General Agreement with the United Nations Secretariat in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(Signed) E. RAKHMONOV
President of Tajikistan

(Signed) A. NURI
Leader of the United
Tajik Opposition

(Signed) G. MERREM
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General of the
United Nations

Notes

[1] S/1995/720, annex.

[2] S/1997/385, annex I.

[3] S/1996/1070, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] S/1997/169, annex I.

[6] Ibid, annex II.

[7] S/1997/209, annex II.

[8] S/1997/56, annex III.

[9] S/1997/410, annex.

Annex II

The Moscow Declaration, signed in Moscow on 27 June 1997

We, the President of Tajikistan, E. S. Rakhmonov, the leader of the United Tajik Opposition, S. A. Nuri, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, G. D. Merrem, have signed today in Moscow the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan. Thus, after five years of civil confrontation which became one of the most tragic pages in the centuries-long history of our country, the inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation have been successfully concluded and the long-awaited day of the triumph of reason and hope for a peaceful future has dawned.

The President of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition express their sincere gratitude to the United Nations, under the auspices and with the mediation of which the negotiating process has been proceeding for the past three years. They express their conviction that the United Nations will provide Tajikistan with assistance and cooperation in the implementation of the agreements reached.

We are grateful to the observer countries at the inter-Tajik talks - Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan - for their cooperation in moving the talks forward and their all-round assistance during the years of our people's ordeal. Agreement at the international level to guarantee the implementation of the Agreement strengthens our conviction that all the obligations it contains will be implemented in full within the agreed periods.

We greatly value the role of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the inter-Tajik negotiating process, and express the hope that they too will provide cooperation in the implementation of the agreements reached.

We thank the Government of the Russian Federation and President B. N. Yeltsin personally for their great contribution to the Tajik settlement and their cooperation in the successful conduct of the present meeting in Moscow.

As we enter on the new responsible phase of giving effect to the provisions of the General Agreement, we proclaim once again our desire for the speediest possible attainment of peace and national harmony in Tajikistan.

(Signed) E. RAKHMONOV
President of Tajikistan

(Signed) A. NURI
Leader of the United
Tajik Opposition

(Signed) G. MERREM
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General of the
United Nations

Annex III

Protocol of Mutual Understanding between the President of Tajikistan, E. S. Rakhmonov and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition, S. A. Nuri, signed in Moscow on 27 June 1997

The President of Tajikistan, E. S. Rakhmonov, and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition, S. A. Nuri, held a separate meeting in Moscow on 27 June 1997, to discuss issues associated with the strengthening of confidence-building measures between the Parties in the interests of advancing the process of national reconciliation in Tajikistan.

As a result of the meeting, the following agreements were reached:

(1) To convene in Moscow by 7 July 1997 the first meeting of the Commission on National Reconciliation to discuss and transmit for consideration by the Parliament of Tajikistan the draft of the General Amnesty Act;

(2) In implementation of the provisions of the Bishkek Memorandum of 18 May 1997 (S/1997/385, annex II) regarding solution of the problems of exchanging prisoners of war and imprisoned persons as an act of goodwill, to exchange by 15 July 1997 50 prisoners of war and 50 imprisoned persons, including all those detained since February 1997;

(3) Firmly condemning terrorism and confirming that their positions regarding joint action to combat it remain unchanged, the Parties have agreed that they will not use the existing known facts and suspicions to discredit one another politically.

(Signed) E. S. RAKHMONOV
The President of Tajikistan

(Signed) S. A. NURI
The leader of the United Tajik Opposition

In the presence of:

(Signed) G. D. MERREM
The Special Representative of the Secretary-General
of the United Nations for Tajikistan

(Signed) E. M. PRIMAKOV
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Russian Federation

(Signed) A. A. VELAYATI
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/220
2 July 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Items 18 and 145 of the
preliminary list*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF INTERNAL OVERSIGHT SERVICES

Letter dated 30 June 1997 from the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Special Committee, I should like to refer to the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services dated 11 October 1996 (A/51/486). The Fifth Committee and the General Assembly, in their decisions of 6 and 13 June 1997 (see A/51/922, para. 11), respectively took note of the aforementioned report. However, no action was taken with respect to the report on the regional seminars of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/2085), which is closely related to the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and clarifies some of its erroneous conclusions.

I wish to kindly draw the attention of Member States to the Special Committee's report. I also hope that before issuing future reports criticizing a major programme authorized by the General Assembly, the Office of Internal Oversight Services would first seek the views of the committee concerned and, second, avoid reaching erroneous conclusions which could damage such a noble goal as decolonization, which is one of the major achievements of the United Nations.

* A/52/50.

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter could be issued as a document of the General Assembly, under items 18 and 145 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Utula Utuoc SAMANA
Chairman
Special Committee on the Situation
with regard to the Implementation
of the Declaration on the Granting
of Independence to Colonial
Countries and Peoples

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/221
7 July 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Fifty-second session
Item 30 of the preliminary list*

NECESSITY OF ENDING THE ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EMBARGO IMPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AGAINST CUBA

Letter dated 3 July 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a statement issued on 4 June 1997 by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

I should be grateful if you would have the statement circulated as a General Assembly document under item 30 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Julio LONDOÑO PAREDES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the
Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

* A/52/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 4 June 1997 by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has learned with concern of the new measures being considered in the United States Congress aimed at strengthening the blockade imposed against Cuba for more than 35 years, in violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and without regard for the resolutions which the General Assembly has repeatedly adopted in this area, expressing the feelings of the vast majority of the international community.

On many occasions, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has expressed its rejection both of this policy against one of its members and of the legislative instruments that support it, particularly the Helms-Burton Act, whose extraterritorial effects are also a violation of the sovereignty of all States.

The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries rejects today these new actions, which it considers harmful to the international community as a whole and to better understanding among nations.

In this connection, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries reiterates the decision adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Movement in New Delhi, on 8 April 1997, which, inter alia, "called upon the Government of the United States of America to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial measures and actions against Cuba, which in addition to being unilateral and contrary to the United Nations Charter and international law, and to the principle of good-neighbourliness, cause huge material losses and economic damage"; requested "strict compliance with resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10 and 51/17 of the General Assembly of the United Nations"; and expressed "deep concern about new legislation enacted by the Congress of the United States that would intensify the embargo against Cuba and widen its extraterritorial nature".